

The Sun

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, sent to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

True and False Financial Policy.

In accordance with the policy of favoring the national banks, which the Administration has followed from the beginning, it is now announced that no more bonds will be called during the current fiscal year. With an overhanging Treasury the nation will continue to pay interest upon nearly \$300,000,000 of 3 per cents, which might be cancelled at once, and this interest will go into the coffers of the banks, which have deposited the bonds as security for circulating notes for 90 per cent. of their par value, and are lending out the money at the rate of 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

It is further semi-officially given out that, rather than use the constantly increasing national surplus in purchasing bonds not yet due, the Secretary of the Treasury will deposit a portion of it in certain selected national banks; and one inducement for the organization of Mr. MANNING's new Western National Bank is said to be the expectation that it will be a large recipient of this public money, for which it will pay no interest.

Of the technical authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and such a disposition of the surplus there is no doubt. Section 35 of the National Bank act empowers him to designate any national bank as a depository of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations and with such security as may be satisfactory to him. He cannot draw money out of the Treasury and put it into these banks, but he may turn into them the whole stream of internal revenue and other public receipts, except customs, and leave it with them as long as he pleases.

Such an operation might relieve the financial stringency which would otherwise result from the accumulation of money in the Treasury, but how would the people like to go on paying interest on millions of dollars of the public debt while a few favored banks were lending out an equal number of its millions at profitable rates of interest?

The only right way to dispose of the surplus until Congress acts on the question, is to pay off the bonds on any terms not exceeding par and interest to maturity.

Was This What Happened?

The interview on Saturday at the Hoffman House between Governor HILL and President CLEVELAND's Private Secretary, COL. DANIEL S. LAMONT, has occasioned a great deal of speculation and some gossip.

The two newspapers of this town which are now most actively engaged in promoting Mr. CLEVELAND's chances for a second term seem to have the fullest information concerning the mysterious conference. We refer to our earnest and honest Democratic contemporary, the *New York Herald*.

According to the information obtained by the *Times* and the *Herald*, COL. LAMONT did not come from Washington, as has been supposed, to purchase *lingerie* for the White House, or to enlist Governor HILL in the Mugwump ranks, but to present the claims of a certain gentleman of Cortland county for appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge MURRAY.

We almost feel ourselves authorized to say that the *Times* and the *Herald* are very near the truth of the matter; and that what happened at the Hoffman House conference between the Governor and the President's clever missionary was substantially this:

Governor HILL: I understand, Colonel, that you place your request for the appointment of this gentleman on personal or on political grounds?

Col. LAMONT: Partly personal, partly political. The appointment would, of course, be very gratifying to me, and I may perhaps add that it would be in the highest degree satisfactory in a certain other quarter.

Governor HILL: Hum! Then I am to consider Mr. — as the Administration's candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the Sixth judicial district?

Col. LAMONT: I should hardly put it that way, Governor, but you know there are some things that may be understood without being expressly said.

Governor HILL: You are quite sure, then, that Mr. —, Assistant Secretary MAYNARD's candidate for the office, has not the support of the White House?

Col. LAMONT: DID MAYNARD tell you that? Governor HILL: I have not said so. I am naturally anxious to ascertain beyond the possibility of a doubt which of these two gentlemen is really the candidate of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration.

Col. LAMONT: And then, Governor? Governor HILL: And then, Colonel, I shall be in a position to rebuke emphatically the assumption that the selection of a high judicial officer of New York State is to be dictated by personal and political considerations; or that pernicious interference from Washington can weigh at all with my Administration in an appointment which ought to rest, and which shall rest, on fitness alone. Go back and tell the President that public office is a public trust!

Lord Lansdowne's Predicament.

The Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada has placed himself, or has allowed Mr. THORNTON, his land agent in Ireland, to place him in an unenviable position. He cannot persist in an unyielding attitude toward his Irish tenantry without exposing himself to unpleasant demonstrations of disapproval and aversion on the part of Irish Canadians and their sympathizing fellow citizens. On the other hand, to make concessions at this late hour would seem tantamount to a confession that Lord LANSDOWNE had refused to the claims of equity and pity, could be wrung from him by the great Irish editor and orator, Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, on his way across the ocean to tell the people of Canada the truth.

What has Lord LANSDOWNE done, and why does Mr. O'BRIEN deem it of prime importance that the facts should be understood in Canada? The Viceroy's land agent has driven from their homes hundreds of poor tenants on the estate of Luggacurran, and Lord LANSDOWNE is said to be encouraged in the work of merciless eviction by the strangely mistaken utterances of certain Canadian citizens of Irish descent. It may be that these persons never used the words ascribed to them; that they have said nothing fairly constituting an approval of the Viceroy's treatment of his tenantry, or into reprobation of Mr. O'BRIEN's purpose to arraign Lord LANSDOWNE at the bar of Canadian opinion. It may also conceivably have been a mere coincidence that the Viceroy's refusal to sanction abatement of rent which had been accepted by his representative should have been followed by the alleged evictions.

Mr. O'BRIEN's intentions by some conspicuous Irish Canadians. In that event Lord LANSDOWNE can easily free himself from moral responsibility for the act of his agent by a timely assent to the terms of agreement which his tenants have proposed, and which are more profitable to the landlord than those obtainable on neighboring estates. It is true that the Viceroy's own himself is the wrong and to accept the reasonable offer from his tenantry—not because of its intrinsic justice, but because Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN has left Queenstown for Canada—may seem humiliating. But humiliation self-inflicted is not the most grievous form of abasement.

We suspect that Lord LANSDOWNE has been ill counselled in this matter, and that the Orangemen and landlords are as willing to make a scapegoat and victim of him as ARTHUR WARD was to send his wife's relations to the war. We advise the Viceroy to agree quickly with his adversary while he is in the way with him, or, in other words, before Mr. O'BRIEN arrives. We advise him, above all, to offer no obstruction to the public meetings which have been called at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, and not to suffer the threatened arrest of Mr. O'BRIEN to be made. Lord LANSDOWNE has already committed blunders enough in the Luggacurran business, but any attempt to interfere with the rights of public meeting and free speech in liberty-loving Canada would be the capstone of folly.

Dr. McGlynn and the Catholic Church. The position of the Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN with reference to the Roman Catholic Church is becoming very extraordinary. Indeed, we do not remember the like of it in all ecclesiastical history.

He has not gone outside of the Church to attack its doctrines or assail what he regards as its errors; and he therefore cannot be classed with GAYARI and HYACINTHE, both of whom sank into obscurity soon after their rebellion. He merely persists in proclaiming doctrines with reference to the ownership of land which are condemned by Archbishop CORRIGAN as false and heretical, but which he contends he is free to hold as private opinions that are removed from the authoritative and dogmatic teaching of the Church. At the same time, he takes pains to declare emphatically in all of his public addresses that he is still a good Catholic and will live and die a Catholic, that he continues to be and will ever be a priest, and that the only reason why he does not preach in a Catholic pulpit and say mass at a Catholic altar is that "they won't let him, and 'somebody has made a mistake'."

Nor can it be denied that great numbers of Catholics and non-Catholics are already sympathizing with Dr. McGlynn's opinions. Justify the course he is pursuing toward his ecclesiastical superiors. His audiences at the Academy of Music a few weeks ago, at Chickering Hall on Sunday night, and wherever he has spoken since his removal from St. Stephen's, have manifestly been largely, if not chiefly, composed of Catholics; and women of the Church zealous in their devotion to its faith and obedience to its forms have been especially numerous.

If it were possible to take a census of the sentiments of the Catholic workmen and working women in this and the neighboring communities, very likely the majority would be found on the side of Dr. MCGLYNN in his contest with Archbishop CORRIGAN, whose name was received at Chickering Hall with prolonged hisses from an audience largely composed of Catholics, while the name of Col. LAMONT, infidel as he is, was greeted with cheers. They may not care very much for HENRY GEORGE's land theory, but they love Dr. MCGLYNN as a priest of the Church who seems to them to be under discipline because of his devotion to the interests of the poor. They are both Catholics and patriots of Dr. MCGLYNN.

Now, what is to be the outcome of all this? At the moment it certainly looks as if it would be serious if the Church undertook to proceed to extremes in dealing with a priest who has so strong a hold on the sympathies of the very people who have been among its faithful adherents. But the history of the Roman Catholic Church in all recent times shows that it knows how to meet such an emergency with prudence and wisdom.

An Unexpected Recruit. The facts of the day require us to report that there is one gentleman in Illinois unquestionably and irretrievably in favor of the renomination of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND for President of the United States, and that the Hon. DAVID LITTLE, a Republican member of the Illinois House of Representatives, is the man. He has practically put himself on record to that effect, the occasion of his announcement being his farewell address to his colleagues of the Legislature in reply to their complimentary resolution upon his withdrawal to another field of duty. Mr. LITTLE was recently appointed by President CLEVELAND as a Commissioner to examine the accounts of the Pacific railroad, and received a salary of \$9,000 a year.

His appreciation of this was cordial. "I feel due to myself," he declared in his valedictory address, "to say that the President by this appointment has placed me under personal obligations, as I regard my selection from among the prominent men of this State as a personal compliment of which any man has a right to feel proud."

While making this frank confession of obligation, the new Commissioner indulged in a very warm eulogy of his benefactor as a public officer, but he made no suggestion that thereby the obligation was absolved. It evidently exists still. More talk, however laudatory, cannot make the accounts even, at least in Mr. LITTLE's feelings. He must do something practical or the obligation will be perpetual.

The only thing Mr. LITTLE can do for Mr. CLEVELAND in order to work out this personal obligation will be to help him to an office in return. The only office the latter gentleman can reasonably accept in the near future being the Presidency for a second term, we may expect to see the grateful Commissioner soon working away with as much exposed energy as the spirit of the law against pernicious activity will permit, trying to set up the Illinois delegation (Democratic) in Mr. CLEVELAND's favor.

One remark indicates that Commissioner LITTLE entertains high hopes of ultimately getting square with his benefactor. As reported by the *Chicago Tribune*, he said that nothing could beat Mr. CLEVELAND in 1898 but "his Democracy."

Music and Beer. President BREKMAN said yesterday in his letter to THE SUN that he was in favor of a bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. CANTON, giving the Mayor power to grant special musical licenses to such beer saloons as he thought best. Having wiped out all combination sales, good or bad, of beer and music, the proposition is to permit some of them to be re-established according to the judgment of the municipal head.

This plan would no doubt make the situation less oppressive than it is now, but it is wrong notwithstanding. The law forbidding the sale of music and beer is wrong and should be repealed. When that is done, and larger flows contiguous with the stream of harmony, the Mayor can take such means for suppressing objectionable places as the law allows; and if they are not sufficient for the purpose they should be made so.

Suppressing one man's liberties is not a good way to regulate another man's vices.

We have heard it said that in politics Queens county is as bad as any other county in the State, and the exposure of District Attorney MCGOWAN indicates nothing to the contrary. Why doesn't Queens brace up and purge herself?

In my farewell address to the Jefferson Association of York I stated my position, and I will not retract it. I have said that I will not be driven out of the county, and I will be respected. —*Chauncey H. Black.*

Has Mr. BLACK hidden farewell to the Jefferson Association? That is bad news.

A Western Congressman threatens to introduce a bill on the assembling of the Fifth Congress to prohibit the use of natural gas. In there anything else anybody would like Congress to do?

Forty pairs of carrier pigeons have just been sent to the French Congo region, and the experiment will be tried of utilizing these birds to expedite communications among the Brazzaville stations along the Congo, Albert and other rivers. These stations are usually not more than fifty miles apart, and the hope is entertained that the birds may be made valuable adjuncts to the postal service.

Some of the most remarkable recent inventions are now rapidly introduced into the depths of Africa. The plant is preparing for the telephone line along the Congo. The natives are said to be very anxious to become good patrons of an invention that so greatly enlarges the opportunities for gossip. Bishop TAYLOR's steamboat has by this time nearly reached the Congo, and with it the electric light will make its advent on the river, turning night into day wherever it goes. STANLEY carries a Maxim repeating gun to encourage a respectful and inoffensive demeanor on the part of any ill-tempered person who may meet. Dr. BRAZZA has high hopes that his portable bridges will enable him to rise superior to treacherous fords or clumsy ferries.

All these things will painfully befuddle the native medicine men, who make amusing attempts to explain to their people with what superior magic some new wonder the white man introduces is endowed.

An increased emigration from this Puritan town to Hoboken of a Sunday is one of the results of the increasing areas of unsatisfied thirst. Coney Island, too, will reap benefits from the wide Sunday excise laws. A man who is able to get a Sunday drink at his hotel in town, but who is not allowed to do so on the country, will naturally flow on freely at the summer resorts. Thus does the country prosper at the city's expense.

SCHNEIDER, OF SCHNEIDER, OF SCHNEIDER, or SCHNEIDER, is an incident we part from without regret. He is too uncertain a name to become famous. They are going to retire from the chair, and we advise him to retire his name to the same. There may be those who love him, but it isn't pretty.

An Idea for 1898. For President: DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York. For Vice-President: J. PROCTOR KNOTT of Kentucky.

For Governor of New York: CHARLES C. B. WALKER of Chomung.

Platform. The best government is that which governs least.

THE DEFEND BOOK.

A Republican Journal Gives It a Boost. From the *Newburgh Daily News*.

Any observer of events and the printed thought of this great country at the present time will be struck with the undoubted drift of things.

There has got to be a very decided change in the present drift of things. The drift of things is to be a decided change in the present drift of things. The drift of things is to be a decided change in the present drift of things.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. TAMMANY HALL'S TAX CORPORATION BILL. Ordered to a Third Reading.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Assembly this evening considered Mr. Cantor's bill to allow bicycles and tri-cycles the same privileges on the roads of Central Park as horses and carriages have. The bill was accompanied by a petition from 30,000 wheelmen. The bill classifies bicycles as "motor vehicles," and defines them as "pedal-driven," and defines them as "motor vehicles," and defines them as "motor vehicles."

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LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

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